

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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RIOS DID NOT RETIRE.

Reported Refusal of President of Spanish Commission

TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

Turns out to be Result of a Bold Imposition

ON FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

Name of Paris Correspondent of Associated Press

WAS FORGED TO DISPATCH.

Evidently it was the work of Unscrupulous Stock Jobbers—The United States Commissioners Make their Final Proposition to Spain—They Demand Full Possession of the Philippines, and Tender \$20,000,000 for a Treaty Cession of the Islands—Spain is Given Until November 28th to Make Answer—If it is not Favorable then Something may Drop.

The following addressed to all editors of Associated Press papers is self-explanatory:

The Paris bulletin sent out shortly after noon on Monday, announcing that Senor Montero Rios had refused to continue the peace negotiations, was not sent from Paris by the correspondent of the Associated Press. It was not sent with his knowledge or by his agent. The message was received over the wires of the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques (the French telegraphic cable company) and it appears on inquiry that the cable sheet handed in at the Paris office was endorsed in the name of the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press. That cable company was imposed upon.

In reply to a special message of inquiry the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press says regarding the bulletin:

"I HAVE SENT NO SUCH STATEMENT. IT IS DECLARED, TOO, BY THE SPANISH COMMISSIONER TO BE UNTRUE. HAS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BEEN IMPOSED UPON BY STOCK JOBBERS?"

Will you kindly give this note such prominence as you may think it deserves.

(Signed,) MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager.

FINAL PROPOSITION

Of the United States Commissioners—Judge Day's Address to the Representatives of Spain—Hopes for an Amicable Solution of all Difficulties

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon, Judge Day addressing Senor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish commission, resorted to the protracted negotiations and reaffirmed the desire of the American commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion. Then, handing the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition which he hoped would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting forth the new proposal, the proposal that the United States must have possession of the entire Philippine archipelago with a tender of \$20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the islands, was then read. Without betraying their mental attitude, the Spanish commissioners suggested an adjournment until Wednesday.

The new proposition with its collateral, was embodied toward the end of the American memorandum which filled thirty type-written sheets. Only this part was read in the joint session, the memorandum being then delivered to the Spaniards for translation by their own staff.

Spain's proposition to invoke the effect of a third power to construe the words "control, disposition and government of the Philippines," was rejected by the American commissioners on the ground that the dictation of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines is so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration as between the parties to the agreement.

Analysis of American Proposition.
An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all other suggestions and considerations in it hinge upon treaty cession, at the amount named by the United States and within one week. In the event of cession Spain may enjoy for a term of twelve years, rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If the United States acquire the islands by conquest Spain may not enjoy such rights.

Should Spain refuse cession she would remain liable for indemnity claims, national and individual, since the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse she would also lose, probably, as further indemnity for the expenses of conquest, one of the Carolines which she may now sell; and other cable privileges within Spanish jurisdiction might be taken by the United States without any relation to Spain for them.

This evening the Spaniards doubtless do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect to reply at Wednesday's meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because one money offer is made, another and larger offer may follow pressure upon the American commissioners. But if this be their expectation, it will not be realized. The American terms, submitted almost at the close of eight weeks of patient hearing and painstaking argument, are a practical ultimatum.

THE LAST CALL

On Spain to Come to an Agreement in Peace Negotiations—Propositions Submitted by United States—Definite Response Must be Given November 28.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Spanish and American peace commissions met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans declared the United States must have the entire Philippine archipelago and for a treaty cession of the islands the Americans tendered to Spain \$20,000,000.

It is further declared that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named, the United States proposes a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

November 28 is fixed as the date on which the United States commission desires a definite response to to-day's propositions and all other subjects in issue here.

It is also declared that the United States desires to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands, as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886, and also of the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands for an American naval station and of cable-landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction and the revival of certain Spanish American treaties as heretofore.

The Americans also refuse to arbitrate Article 3 of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners in practically these terms:

\$20,000,000 for Philippines.

The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners, and the counter-proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American commissioners, the present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of peace, their government would, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines; but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of \$20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

Open Door to World's Commerce.

It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation, a stipulation to the effect that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into the Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States, a proposition for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States, against Spain and of Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion to the treaty of peace.

A Time Limit.

Next followed the terms nearest approaching to a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish commissioners on or before Monday, the 28th instant, definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines, in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and that the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to. In this event it will be possible for the joint commission to continue its sessions and proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those, which, as subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture the Americans notified the Spaniards that they desired to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; also of the release of present prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippine islands, also of the taking over of the island of Kusaie or Uaian, in the Carolines for a telegraphic and naval station, also of cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction and also of the renewal of certain treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain and which may have lapsed or been violated by war.

The commissioners then adjourned until Wednesday next.

SPAIN'S FLIGHT

As Viewed Through the Sympathetic Spectacles of the Paris Press.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Soleil to-day reviewing at length the peace negotiations, says: "How miserable is the fate of our Spanish neighbors. American rapacity has not left them an inch of the territory they have possessed in America since the time of Columbus, or in Oceania since Magellan. But that is not the worst of their misfortune. Their whole edifice of political economy and administration is going to pieces. Their parliamentary parties, which, moreover, never had strong roots, are completely disorganized and no one dares assume the responsibility of power. The present ministry remains because no one wishes to replace it. But it is almost powerless before the ill which threaten the country."

Touching the fate of the Spanish soldiers who are now returning to a life of idleness, the Soleil says: "If they employ their leisure in conspiring, no one can reasonably be astonished. Spain is becoming resigned at the idea of giving the islands up, and the Cortes will understand and approve of the inevitable sacrifice."

The Figaro declares that Spain will give in because she is powerless.

A word for Hobson.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 21.—A special to the News from Montgomery, says: The Alabama house of representatives to-day read and ratified a joint resolution appropriating \$500 to buy a sword for Lieutenant Hobson, of Merriam fame. The senate is expected to concur in the resolution.

GARCIA'S MISSION.

Commissioners of Cuban Military Assembly at New York.

WILL VISIT THE PRESIDENT

And Lay the Condition of the Country Before Him—Have no Propositions for his Consideration—The Cuban General Says His People have the Finest Faith in Mr. McKinley—American Occupation is a Necessity, but not Forever or Insurgent Have no Other Feeling than Gratitude Toward the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—General Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban commissioners from the Cuban military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, who are en route to Washington for the purpose of laying before President McKinley a resolution recently adopted by the assembly as to the future of the Island of Cuba, arrived here to-day on the Ward line steamer Segurcia.

General Garcia and the commissioners were given an enthusiastic welcome by the members of the local branch of the Cuban Junta, and many prominent Cubans who went down the bay on the tug Atlantic to meet the Segurcia, and when the veteran general came down the gangplank at the Ward line dock, he was greeted with rousing cheers. It was with great difficulty that the police cleared the way for the party to reach the street, so dense was the crowd.

Those of the party accompanying General Garcia were: General Jose Miguel Gomez, Lieutenant Colonel Jose Ramon Villalon, Colonel Antonio Gonzalez Lanusa, former secretary of the Cuban Junta in this city; Colonel Cosme Terriente, secretary to General Garcia; Colonel Carlos y Poe, Colonel Enrique Villuendos and Lieutenant Ricardo Kobay.

General Garcia when seen on the steamer said he was delighted to be in New York again and that he looked forward with pleasure to the commission's call on President McKinley.

General Garcia's Attitude.
"I will go to Washington in a day or two and see the President, and after my work in the United States is accomplished will return to Cuba."

"The Cubans have no other feelings for the Americans than those of friendship and gratitude. As for myself, I believe in American occupation of Cuba until order has been restored. I believe in the United States having Cuba, but not forever. I am for free Cuba, and so are all other Cubans. There is no sentiment on the island for annexation. All Cubans have faith in Mr. McKinley. The commission of which I am at the head is not going to Washington with any propositions for the President's consideration. We are going there to tell of the country, and to better the arrangements for the disbanding of the troops, collecting the customs duties and the establishment of a postoffice system. American occupancy is a necessity—but not forever."

General Garcia also said that at the assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur there was the greatest spirit of unity shown. General Garcia said that he was in sympathy with General Butler's plan to employ Cuban soldiers as police.

"I believe the plan is a good one," he said. "The men could be under the direction of Cuban colonels who would report to the general."

The Present Plan.

"The present plan is to keep the Cuban soldiers under arms until the Americans come into a district and then the Cuban officer in the district will offer the services of his men to the American colonel. Those who are wanted are retained by the American officer and the others are sent home."

General Garcia said he did not know where the war did not know when the first presidential election would be held. He said the evacuation of the island was progressing "as slowly as the Spaniards can do it. They still hate to give up the customs receipts."

He thought the stories of the trouble with the Spanish soldiers owing to their salaries being in arrears were greatly exaggerated and that in time whatever was due them would be paid.

General Garcia said there was still great suffering in the towns, the people lacking food and medicines. In the field, however, the men did not want as they were supplied by voluntary contributions from the people were given in spite of need. He also said that he had not heard that General Gomez had discharged all the Americans who were acting as officers in the Cuban army, and that he did not know General Gomez was unfriendly to the Americans.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, who is not a relative of the commander-in-chief, said there was no truth in the stories that General Gomez was unfriendly to Americans. "I received orders from General Gomez to assist the Americans when they landed," he said, "and to facilitate their movements in every way. I did so and since then the orders have not been rescinded."

When asked as to whether in his opinion Spain would again go to war with the United States, General Garcia said laughingly:

"She had better break off. We might get a few colonies then. Spain still has the Canaries and then Spain itself would make a good country." After a pause he added: "I may then get a position as governor."

Shelled the Insurgents.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Nov. 21.—Passengers who arrived here to-day by the steamer Adelante, report that two Spanish gunboats recently visited Sorsogon and fired three shells into the town, claiming that the insurgents there refused to lower their flag when ordered to do so. On the insurgents showing fight, it is added, the gunboats left hurriedly. The shells did little damage.

Have not Captured Hillo.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The report that the insurgents have captured Hillo, capital of Pansy, in the Visayas group of the Philippines is declared untrue. It is said that measures have been taken for the defense of the town by the Spanish authorities.

Consuelo's son Baptized.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The son born recently to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough was baptized in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, this afternoon in the presence of a fashionable congregation. The sponsors were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Camden and Lady Blanford.

QUAY INDICTED

Together with his son and Ex-State Treasurer Haywood, Charged with Conspiracy for the Misuse of the State Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—The grand jury to-day presented to the county court true bills of indictment against United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-state treasurer. The bills charge the defendants with conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, late cashier of the People's bank, for the unlawful use of the monies of the bank in the purchase of stock and conspiracy with Hopkins in the misuse of state funds on deposit in the People's bank. Hopkins committed suicide by shooting in March last.

Subsequent to the presentation of the indictments, District Attorney Graham appeared in court and asked for permission to withdraw the attachment obtained for the appearance before the grand jury of Cashier William Montgomerie, of Pittsburgh, and Cashier Stephen B. Stone, of the Beaver Deposit Bank, of Beaver, Pa.

The district attorney stated that he had desired to present to the grand jury through the two cashiers named, certain evidence in the suit against Senator Quay and others, but as this matter had now passed out of the hands of the grand jury, their presence would not be needed until the case was brought to trial. He intimated that he would then demand their appearance as witnesses and would also insist upon the production of certain books and papers of those banks.

The court granted the district attorney's request and the attachments for the cashiers were ordered cancelled.

The true bills returned by the grand jury are five in number. The first charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins for the unlawful use of the money of the People's bank in the purchase and sale of stocks, various corporations for the account, benefit and profit of M. S. Quay.

The second indictment charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins to unlawfully buy and sell stocks knowing that the said Hopkins was cashier of the People's bank.

The third indictment charges Benjamin J. Haywood, M. S. Quay and Richard R. Quay, with conspiring to convert to their own use the \$100,000 of the public money of the state on December 1, 1896, when Haywood was the state treasurer of Pennsylvania and also with the use of the \$100,000.

The fourth bill charges M. S. Quay and Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy, together with John S. Hopkins, William Livesey, William B. Hart, John W. Morrison, Henry K. Boyer, Samuel M. Jackson and Charles H. McKee, on March 28, 1898, unlawfully to use, and did use to make profit, certain large sums of public money of the commonwealth, which had been deposited in the People's bank by the sub-state treasurer. Of those named, Messrs. Quay, Livesey, Hart, Boyer, Morrison, Jackson and Haywood had been state treasurers succeeding each other in the order named.

The fifth and last bill charges Benjamin J. Haywood as state treasurer, with unlawfully loaning \$100,000 of state money which it is alleged went to Richard R. Quay and also with receiving pecuniary benefit from the deposit of state money in the People's bank. Senator Quay with his son, Richard R. Quay, arrived here from San Lucie, Fla., to-day, to which place they went over a week ago. They declined to discuss the indictments found against them. The senator and his son were for some time closeted with their counsel. It is probable they will appear in court to-morrow to plead to the charges contained in the indictments, and as District Attorney Graham will press for an immediate trial, there is likelihood of the case being called for trial on Wednesday.

TAKEN TO COURT.

Counted out Republicans in Taylor County will lift Frauds.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.
GRAFTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.—There are no further developments in the alleged election frauds in this county. Legal proceedings have been instituted in the circuit court which, it is hoped, will result in throwing light upon the fraud by which two Republicans elected in this county have been deprived of their offices.

Hon. John W. Mason, of Fairmont, has been employed by the counted out candidates to prosecute the case.

Knowlton County Record.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.—The re-count in this county is progressing slowly. The Democrats seem weary and not like they are sorry they fought for it. This afternoon Hon. John Floyd, on behalf of the Republicans, moved the court that the vote at Kelly's creek be thrown out on the ground that the envelope containing the ballots was not endorsed by the election commissioners. The precinct gave a Democratic majority of sixty. The court did not decide the matter to-day.

R. & O. Employee Injured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.—Samuel J. Helfin, the well-known Baltimore & Ohio bridge superintendent, fell off of a freight train as it was entering the yards here this evening and was badly injured. His thigh was broken half way between the knee and hip, and in the fall, and his foot resting on the rail was run over by the cars and a portion of it cut off. His injuries are painful and will partially cripple him for life.

Death of P. H. Noyes.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.—Hon. P. H. Noyes, aged sixty-four, was taken suddenly ill while on his way home here this evening, and died in a few minutes after reaching home. He was at the head of the wholesale no. 1 house of Noyes, Son & Company, and was one of the prominent men, not only of Charleston, but this section. Heart trouble was the cause. He had been complaining for some time.

Commissioned by the Governor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.—Governor Atkinson issued commissions to the following to-day: George S. Wallace, to be first lieutenant in the Second regiment West Virginia volunteer infantry; Robert R. Smith, to be captain of company E; Harvey J. Summers, to be second lieutenant.

Eminent Engineer Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir John Fowler, who was engineer in chief of the Forth bridge, for which service he was created a baronet in 1890, is dead. He was born in 1817.

GOOD SHOWING

For the Health of Army During Spanish Conflict

COMPARED WITH CIVIL WAR.

During the Rebellion the Percentage was 17.31 Deaths out of Every Thousand men for the First Five Months of Service. Now with a Larger Force the Total Percentage of Deaths from Sickness was Only 10.31 out of Every Thousand. An Exhibit that Reflects no Discredit on the Management of the Present War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Col. Charles Smart, deputy surgeon general of the army, has sent the following communication to Surgeon General Sternberg, comparing the deaths from sickness in the war with Spain and in the civil war:

In reply to your inquiry, I can very promptly state that the sickness and mortality during the war with Spain was not relatively so great as that from which our volunteer troops suffered during the civil war.

In April, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, but it was not until after July 22, when his call for 500,000 was made, that we had armies comparable in size with those recently in existence. Beginning, then, with July, 1861, when we had medical reports from regiments aggregating only 69,118 men, and including August, September, October and November, five months, we had reported a loss by death of 3,675 men and a loss by medical officers from an average strength present of 177,690 men, or 17.31 deaths out of every thousand men during that period of five months. More deaths occurred than were reported, for some surgeons failed to send in reports; but the probabilities are that, had the missing reports been forthcoming, the deaths would have continued to have the same proportion to the reported strength.

In April, 1898, President McKinley called for 125,000 men, and later for 75,000, which, with an increase in the regular army and the immune and other special regiments, made a total of over 270,000 men. Beginning with May, 1898, for which month we have medical reports from the office of the surgeon general of the army from regiments aggregating 151,685 men, and including June, July, August and September, five months, we find on file a loss by death of only 1,715 men reported by medical officers in an average strength of 167,168 men, or 10.21 deaths out of every thousand men during that period of five months. More deaths occurred than were reported, for some surgeons have failed so far to send in reports, but the probabilities are that were the missing reports forthcoming the additional deaths would be associated with a proportionate increase of the strength. If reports had come in from the whole army, the number of deaths would probably have amounted to 2,770. According, then, to the testimony of every medical officer who has placed himself on record then and now, we lost in the five months of the war with Spain 10.21 men out of every thousand reported present by medical officers serving with them, and in the first five months of the war of the rebellion 17.31 out of every thousand similarly reported present.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

A Suspected Smuggler—Ex-Queen "Lili" Mission to this Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Hawaiian advices by steamer Coptic state: The sloop Volante, twenty-six days from San Francisco, arrived in port on the 11th and created more interest than a big liner would. She is a trim little craft, twenty-five feet long, with nine foot beam. The captain and the crew are John Oliver and Alden Johnson. Adventure, pure and simple, is the animating principle of their cruise, they say, and the cruise may extend to Guam or even Manila. The customs officers do not dissuade their suspicion that the Volante is an opium smuggler. The troopships Pennsylvania and City of Puebla, are both in port, the former having arrived on the 12th and the latter came yesterday. Both vessels are from San Francisco. They will coal here and leave for Manila on the 16th. With two exceptions the men are reported in a healthy condition.

The Arizona and Zealandia left for Manila on the 12th, seventeen sick were left here for care. The ladies of Honolulu will furnish a Thanksgiving dinner for all the soldiers now in Honolulu. Colonel Barber will lend all the aid possible. The business houses have subscribed funds enough to defray all expenses.

Ex-Queen "Lili" of the Sandwich Islands, was a passenger on the Coptic. She is very reticent regarding her mission to this country, but from passengers on the Coptic it was learned that the general impression is that she has come to make formal application for the restoration of the Hawaiian crown lands, valued, it is said, at \$4,000,000. It is claimed the crown lands are private property and are not subject to confiscation.

"LILI'S" CLAIM

That Confiscated Crown Lands Were Private Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, arrived here to-day from Honolulu, accompanied by Colonel G. W. MacFarlane and Hon. Paul Neuman. The ex-queen excused herself from newspaper men, but it was learned that Liliuokalani will leave for Washington, D. C., in a few days. The object of her visit is to try to influence Congress to allow her to retain possession of the crown lands, valued at \$5,000,000. Liliuokalani maintains that despite the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, the crown lands are her absolute private property and that this country has no more right to assume ownership of the lands than it has to take the property of any private citizen.

The contention of President Dole, the cabinet and the Hawaiian commission that the crown lands became part of the United States property upon the annexation of the islands she takes exception to and is hopeful that her trip to Washington will result finally in the crown lands again becoming her private possessions.

Miners' Strike.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 21.—Three hundred miners, employed at the Corbin and Excelsior collieries, operated by Andrew Robertson & Co., went on strike to-day for an advance of wages, necessitating the closing down of operations. The Enterprises colliery employees threatened to join the strike.

BLIZZARD STRIKES.

The West Suffering from a Blast and Snow Storm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—Sheet and snow have done more or less damage to telephone and telegraph wires in Kansas City and surrounding towns within the past twelve hours, rendering communication uncertain. Dozens of poles and wires have snapped under the heavy weight of the sleet, and street railway traffic is hampered to a considerable degree. Trains are late in some instances. The storm seems to be general over Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

At Beatrice, Neb., the snow is blinding. The thermometer is 8 above zero, a fall of sixty degrees in the twenty-four hours. At Abilene, Kas., three inches of snow has fallen, and the thermometer has fallen fifty degrees. At Lincoln Centre, Kas., it is bitterly cold, and five inches of snow has fallen and is drifting badly. At Leavenworth, Kas., the electric cars are tied up because of the danger from stray live wires.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 21.—A remarkable change in the weather has taken place here during the last twenty-four hours. Sunday it was too hot for overcoats and wraps and the wind blew a gale. Last night, sleet began to fall, which turned into snow this morning, and there was a fall in temperature of forty degrees. The weight of the sleet has broken down many telephone wires and railroad trains are running irregularly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—The first snow of the season began falling today, the storm developing into a genuine blizzard. There is a high wind blowing and the snow is drifting. Reports from throughout the state show that the storm is general.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 21.—A howling blizzard with a forty-five-mile wind is raging here to-day, and the weather is rapidly growing colder. All vessels are remaining in port, and a sixty-mile gale prevails over Lake Superior.

From Fire to Fun.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—What might be termed a critically curious audience filled the Alvin theatre to-night to witness "The Rivals," as presented by the Jefferson Comedy Company. On account of illness, the venerable Joseph Jefferson was compelled to make public announcement a week ago that he could not fill his engagement at the Alvin, but that his twenty-year-old son, William Winter Jefferson, would for the first time take the role of Bob Acres in his stead. Many friends of the Dean of Comedy attended the performance to see if their allegiance could be transferred from father to son. The young man's striking resemblance to the old, and the close copy of the father's manner and style by the son, made a decidedly good impression. The verdict seemed general that with a little more experience to give ease and finish (somewhat lacking in this first performance), William will prove a fitting successor to Joseph.

Another son, Joseph, Jr., took the part of David and made the most of it.

On Thursday night a third son of Joseph Jefferson, (Thomas) will essay the role of Rip Van Winkle, made famous by his father, and considerable interest is manifested in the venture.

Job Office Strikes.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 21.—A strike was inaugurated by the men in eight of the twelve union job printing offices to-day under the rule recently adopted by the National organization, calling for a nine and a half hour day with ten hours pay. Two firms conceded the scale and the men returned to work. Six offices are still out. It is probable that all but one firm will make the concession shortly.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 21.—The printers and pressmen in the houses of Clark & Court, to the number of 76 or 100, are out on strike. They demand 6 cents per hour. The firm is willing to pay only 3 1/2 cents or \$17 for a nine hour day.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—The threatened job printers strike did not amount to much here. The majority of the union houses signed the scale and one secured non-union men enough to keep its office in operation. The new scale may be paid to have been successfully carried through.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—All the job printing establishments in the city closed to-day owing to a strike of the press feeders for shorter hours. Two hundred men are involved.

Silverware Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Articles of incorporation of the International Silver Company, the silverware trust, was filed with the secretary of state to-day. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$20,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 is preferred stock, to receive 7 per cent cumulative dividends, and the remaining eleven million is to be common stock. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in silverware, plated ware, pottery and glass. The incorporators are: William Findley, Hamilton H. Durend, Alexis P. Bartlett, of New York; Frederick Dwight, Brooklyn and John J. Tracy, of Jersey City.

Military Firm Suffers by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—Fire in the wholesale district to-day gutted the millinery store of David Bard & Sons at